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GREAT POWERS TO ACT.

WILL SEIZE TREATY PORTS.

TO PROTECT FOREIGN INTERESTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

COMMINED FLEETS TO GUARD THEM.

NOINT ACTION BY ENGLAND, GERMANY, ITALY AND THE UNITED STATES.

AN AGREEMENT PRACTICALLY REACHED BY REP.

RESENTATIVES OF THE FOUR NATIONS AND

A FORMAL TREATY LIKELY TO BE SIGNED SOON-FRANCE AND RUSSIA NOT IN-

CLINED TO JOIN JUST YET-CON-

SENT OF CHINA AND JA-FAN SECURED - PLENTY OF PRECEDENTS FOR

THE ACTION.

BY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 3.-President Cleveland has practically decided to unite with Great Britain, Germany and Italy to preserve forcibly the neutrailty of what are known as the treaty ports of China during the war between that Empire and Japan. The Chinese Government has been fully informed of the intention of the Powers through its Minister at Washington, and it is understood that the Emperor will submit without protest to their forcible occupation of his principal ports, because he knows it would be useless to do otherwise. It is not a question of pride with him, but of prudence. He realizes that he is in no condition to resist the policy of the European Nations and that an empty reconstrance would do more harm than good. The lapanese Government assents cheerfully to the amangement and has intimated that a similar empation of her principal commercial ports

would meet with no resistance. RUSSIA AND FRANCE HOLDING OFF.

The plan was suggested by Lord Rosebery, the British Premier, but the negotiations have mostly been conducted in Washington by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador; Baron Von Saurma-Jeltsch, the German Ambassador; Baron Pava, the Italian Ambassador, and Secretary Gresham, representing their respective Governments. An earnest attempt has been made to bring M. Patenötre, the French Ambassador, and Prince Cantacuzene, the Russian Minister, into the negotiations, but under instructions from their Governments these diplomatists have kept away from Washington, the former being at Cape May and the latter at New-London, Conn. It is said that the Russians would not be unfriendly to the arrangement provided they are convinced that the occupation of the Chinese ports is only temporary, but they decline to pardepate until they know exactly what its terms and conditions will be.

If Russia should join the conference now she would be in the minority, whereas by holding shoof until the preliminaries are agreed upon she will be in a position to demand whatever conmsions she requires as the price of her particimion. The exigencies of European politics make salvisable for France to know the intentions of

before disclosing her own, and her situater Tonquin and Cochin China makes it necmy for her to proceed with great caution in sides concerns Chinese affairs.

The plan is for the Governments named-Great Bitain, Germany, Italy and the United Statesbuise and occupy by their naval fleets the harbirs of Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, Chin-Kiang, Foo-Choo Shanghai, Hankow and Tien-Tsin to pro wat their blockade by the Japanese or any other interference with their foreign commerce, and to protect the personal and property rights Be exercise of their lawful authority, but the foreigners will assist them when necessary in the preservation of order and the protection of prop-

THIS GOVERNMENT COMMITTED.

formal assent of the United States to the agreement but all the conferences have been held in his office, the memoranda are all in his hands, and he has so thoroughly committed this Govenment to the plan that it would be impossible for him to withdraw now without the sacrifice of his dignity and the respect of those with whom he has been negotiating. It is understood, too, that the tacit consent of both China and Japan to the arrangement was given upon the expectathat the United States would be a partici-Part. At the request of Japan, the United States Minister and Consuls in China will look after the brests of its citizens in that country during Continuance of the war, and at the request of the Chinese Emperor the American Minister and Consuls in Japan will represent his Govthe Japanese Legation at Peking have already been delivered to Mr. Denby and the archives of the Chinese Legation at Tokio have been deliverel to Mr. Dun. The consular records of either country will be transferred to the consular offices of the United States as opportunity offers. It has also, been mutually agreed that any communications which either of the belligerents may have to make to the other during the progress of hostilities shall be transmitted through the representatives of the United States. ression of confidence on the part of both China and Japan makes it necessary that the United States shall have a share in any international movement involving the interests of either country, and while Mr. Cleveland may not be the to dictate the conditions under which the epation of Chinese territory is decided upon the United States is regarded by the Europeans ton of trustee representing both the bel limit nations.

TO SIGN A FORMAL TREATY. The details of the agreement are nearly decided There has been a great deal of cabling back and forth between London, Berlin and Washington, but it is expected that the prelimi-laries and the protocols will all be finished to-day of to-morrow and the text of a formal treaty cabled to London early next week, where it will receive the signatures of the representatives of the various Powers, Mr. Bayard being authorized to sign in behalf of the United States. It is Probable that Spain, Austria, Belgium and other European nations will be invited to concur in the agreement so as to increase its moral force. The advantage to China in this arrangement is that her great commercial cities will be protested against blockade and bombardment by Japan, and the foreign commerce of her people can continue uninterrupted, as if there were no war. war. At the same time her Government will be relieved of responsibility for any damages suffered by foreigners. Her disadvantage will be that she cannot import or ship arms or ammuni-tion into or from any of these cities. She cannot fit out ship arms of these cities. at out ships of war in their harbors, nor dispatch troops from them. Her chief scaports will be absolutely useless to China except for commercial purposes. There are plenty of other ports along her coast which the Government may use for military and naval purposes, and at which troops and munitions of war may be landed and em-

may stop at any of them with the ord of interference from Japanese cruisers.

of interference from Japanese cruisers.

The advantage of the arrangement to foreign residents in China is, of course, great. Four powerful Governments undertake to protect them in the pursuit of their business, not only from interference from Japan, but from local disturbances which are constantly threatening. The ignorant and superstitious natives in many of the cities are not able to distinguish the representatives of one country from those of another but tives of one country from those of another, but they have a vague idea that their own Govern-ment is involved in difficulty with another, and are likely to visit their share of vengennee im-partially upon all foreigners. There is really more danger from local riots in all the cities of China than from bombardment. The British have the largest interests and the Germans next. In he foreigh commerce of China is prac-controlled by the subjects of Great Eritain

and Germany.

As has been said, the Japanese Government offers no protest against the neutralization of Chinese ports, but has already conveyed an intimation that the similar occupation of Yokohama and Nagasaki, her principal commercial ports, would not be resisted. She will not invite the forwould not be resisted. She will not invite the for-eigners to come in and protect her interests against any possible Chinese invasion, but if they care to take the responsibility of keeping her ports open and protecting her commerce and her citizens, to that extent she will offer no protest. She, too, has plenty of other ports which may be utilized for military purposes and would willingly suffer inconvenience to feel that Yokohama and Neugraph her greatest cities were absolutely Nagasaki, her greatest cities, were absolutely

PRECEDENTS FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

There are plenty of precedents for the proposed arrangement. It is usually the rule when semi civilized or barbarous people are at war for the commercial nations forcibly to occupy their ports for the purpose of protecting commerce and the property and persons of foreign residents upon the assumption that the local authorities are un-able to do so. It is customary, however, to ob-tain the consent of both beligerents, which is not difficult when they happen to be weak-kneed ones like Siam, Burmah or Algiers. An experi-enced diplomatist in discussing this point said to-

day:

The Great Powers have always exercised toward Oriental countries an authority greater than they would use in their treatment of European nations. For example, there are many Frenchimen at Barcelons. In case of a war between France and Spain any request from France to have that port made neutral because of the number of her citizens hing their and their vast interests would be answered by Spain that it is her dominion, that the Frenchimen came there knowing it, and that they must take their chances. Certain ports are under special treattes and special arrangements, but any rights beyond those conferred by treaties would probably be acknowledged by a number of foreign Fowers, if the request were backed by a sufficient number of warships, the probability would be greater. The foreible occupation and neutralization of ports in Asia and Africa under similar circumstances have been frequent, but in all cases I can recall it has been with small or other than European nations. Would there be any excuse for the permanent neutralization of those ports?

For the permanent neutralization of so many ports, including substantially the whole coast of these could scarcely be a reasonable excuse.

territory of Corea between them. Russia wants harbors on the Pacific and a terminus for her new Transsiberian Railway, and England would permit that to get possession of the region opposite. THE DESIGNS OF ENGLAND.

What part of Corea does England want? Undoubtedly the southern and western parts, which are nearest India, but divided from it by the Yellow Sea and 2,000 miles of and. England wou and it useful to have a port in Northern China for her fleet in case she should have a misunderstanding with the Empire, as she once did in regard to Northern Burman, which thina claimed until recently. In such a case it would be important to have a strong point near Peking, where she could have a permanent footnoid. The English now have Hong Kong, abreast the middle of China. If they had possessions in the forth it would be of immense value. That is what she is coming to finally, perhaps.

I believe there will be a greated by

Hong Kong, sureal that the would be of immense had possessions in the north it would be of immense value. That is what she is coming to finally, perhaps.

I believe there will be a general, but gradual, disintegration of China by the strong European powers eating into it on the north and south. England is grawing at the border of Thiebst and Russia at the northern border of the Empire. There was a treaty made about sixteen years ago by which Russia secured from China the province of Kultchansia secured from China the province of Kultchansia secured from China the Province of Kultchansia and when the Chinese Ambassador, who was accredited to St. Petershurs, Paris and London, whom I knew, went home he was sent to the court of severe punishment, from which he never returned. That was the last heard of him. He was punished for breaking the limits of the Celestia Empfre. The Chinese Emperor was compelled to make the treaty. The Minister signed it under instructions. Then the Emperor, to satisfy the rage of the people, indid the blame on the Minister and punished him, it is a fetich of the Chinese people that, whatever happens, the great Empire shall not be disturbed. China formally controlled all of Eastern Asia, including Siberia, Corea, Burmah, Siam, Anam and all the other colonies of France, Russia and England in Asia. All these countries, one after another, have been wrested from her by the European Fowers or have set up governments of their own more or less independent of her jurisdiction. England got Hong Kong many years ago during the option war. It immediately became a flourishing town became of the stability of trade and the protection of life and properly.

Is there a precedent in history for the permanent neutralization of a port without the consent of the country in which it is located?

I could not say. The countries in which there have been neutralized ports have always consented. They have had to consent. There are some permanent, neutral ports on the Red Sea and on the Meilterranean. You can find all

ional Law. ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

proposed arrangement is a serious matter. The latter has vast interests in Cochin-China, Indo-China, Anam, Cambodia and Tonquin, and would regard with displeasure any change in the present political divisions. Russia will not tolerate any interference from England, and would deriare war at the slightest sign of territorial aggressions. It is necessary, therefore, to convinc

gressions. It is necessary, therefore, to convince both these nations that the neutralization of the Chinese ports is only temporary. The moment they are convinced to the contrary there will be a general European war.

There is likely to be an interesting incident when the steamship Empress of India, which sails to-morrow from Vancouver, reaches Yokohama, where she always touches on her way to the Chinese ports. She is an English ship, but the first time she enters a harbor of Japan she will undoubtedly be detained, and the Winchester rifles and ammunition which she carries to the Chinese will be selzed as contraband of war and thrown into the British Consular Court. The steamer will then be released, but the guns and cartridges will remain in the custody of the British Consul until the case can be decided, which may be months and may be years. which may be months and may be years.

LI HUNG CHANGS DISGRACE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME LIKE A THUNDERBOLT TO CHINA.

HE IS CONSIDERED THE ONLY MAN ABLE TO COPE WITH JAPAN-NOT NECESSARILY PEROR'S REASONS FOR THE ACT

. -THE ARMY TERRIFIED

BY EXECUTIONS. Shanghai, Aug. 3.-Dispatches have been received here confirming the report that the Emperor has divested Viceroy Li Hung Chang of the Order of the Yellow Riding Coat, which is the highest order in China, allowing to the wearer privileges next to those of Royalty. The Emperor, the dispatches say, has freely expressed his anger at the Viceroy's having allowed Japan to get ahead of China in preparing for war. The act of the Emperor in divesting the Viceroy of this order does not necessarily imply his deposi-

tion from office. The action of the Emperor has fallen like a thunderbolt here, as it is feared that the incident will lead to Li Hung Chang's complete overthrow. He is regarded here as the only leader capable of coping with Japan in the inevitably long war. A crisis is regarded as im-

minent. The Emperor has been influenced in

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1894.-TWELVE PAGES.

barked, and vessels to and from the neutral ports | DEATH OF GEORGE INNESS. | GOVERNOR FLOWER UNEASY.

THE WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE PAINTER | HE PERCEIVES SIGNS OF HIS APPROACH-PASSES AWAY IN SCOTLAND.

A dispatch was received at Montclair, N. J., last night from London announcing the death of George Inness, the noted landscape painter, who was a resident of Montelair. He died in Scotland, where he was travelling for his health. His body will be brought home for burial, it having been arranged that it shall be sent on the steamer Anchoria, sailing from Glasgow next Thursday.

Mr. Inness leaves a widow, a son, George Inness fr., the well-known painter, and a daughter, Mrs. Jonathan Scott Hartley, the wife of the sculptor all of whom live in Montclair.

Mr. Inness was born May 1, 1825, in Newburg, N His parents subsequently removed to Newark oil painting. When sixteen he came to this city to study engraving, but ill health obliged him to return to Newark, where he continued to paint. When twenty years old he passed a month in the

studio Regis Gignoux here, where he received all the regular instruction he ever had. He then began landscape painting. Subsequently he made two visits to Europe, and lived in Florence and Rome After his return he lived for several years near where some of his best pictures were In 1862 he made his home at Eagleswood,

near Perth Amboy, N. J., and a few years after

removed to New-York. In 1888 Mr. Inness was chosen a National Acade mician. From 1871 to 1875 he again fived in Italy.

It is said of him that no other painter has represented the aspects of nature in the American climate with deeper feeling. Among his best pictures are "Going Out of the Woods" "A Passing Storm," "Summer Sunshine and Smidow," "Summer Afternon," The Grove, "Aurunn," Telawate Water Gap," His "American Sunset" was selected as a representative work of American art for the Paris Exposition of 1867. In 1878 he exhibited two paintings at the Paris Exposition, and one, "An old Roadway, Long Island," in the National Academy. In 1882 he exhibited at the Academy in New York "Under the Green Wood", in 1881, "A Summer Merning"; in 1885, "A Sunset" and "A Pay in mician. From 1871 to 1875 he again lived in Italy In 182 he exhibited at the Assumer Worlder the Green Wood", in 1881, "A Summer Morning", in 1885, "A Sunset" and "A Pay in June," and in 1886, "In the Woods," "Sunset on the Seashore" and "Durham Meadows," Some of his other pictures are "Twilight, "View Near Rome, "Pontine Marshes," "Mountain Stream, "The Homestead," "St. Peter's, Rome, "The Afterglow," "Spring," "Niagara Falls," "Sunburst,"

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT BLUEFIELDS.

THE NICARAGUAN ARMY ARRIVES PREPARED TO RECAPTURE THE TOWN.

New-Orleans, Aug. 3.-The steamship Gussie from Bluefields passed the quarantine at 4 o'clock this evening, and a brief dispatch from there says that the situation has reached a crisis at Bluefields. The army sent from the interior has reached the coast to suppress the Mosquito Indians, and a battle is momentarily expected. No formal notice of an attack has yet been given by General battle is momentarily expected. No formal notice of an attack has yet been given by General Cabezas, the Nearaguan Commissioner, and Caplain O'Neil, of the Marblehead, has sent him word, as a reminder, that twenty-four hours must be given to allow foreigners and non-combatants an opportunity to seek places of safety.

Captains of the ships in the harbor are preparing to harbor the refugees, and all is activity about the Marblehead, and throughout the city.

PULLMAN EMPLOYES AT WORK.

A. R. U. MEN IN COURT-ECHOES OF THE RE-CENT STRIKE.

Pullman, Ill., Aug. 3-When the steam whistle whom were formerly strikers, reported for duty in the repair department. Forty more had applied for their old places before the mon whistle about to be carried out. So, too, in the State as intendent Middleton expects the full working force in the department to-morrow. The main body of rush of strikers to the offices of the company to apply for their old places. The men at work were interfered with. New car-building mechanics continue to arrive here every hour from other shops, where they are let go on account of de-

President Overton and the other officers of the Stock Yaris Lodge of the American Railway Union was heard to-day by Jusige Grosseup. Overton, in his answer, sold the circular calling upon the Stock Yards men to strike, which forms the basis of the contempt charge, was a forgery, and was not issued by the union. He did not sign the circular, nor authorize any one to place his name to it; that the lodge did not authorize its publication, and took no agtion concerning it. He denied that at any time he counseled violence to non-union men, but said he had on several occasions dispersed crowds to prevent violence. The Judge discharged the prisoner upon his answer, reserving the right to reinstate the case in the event of the filing of new and sufficient information.

C. A. Kellar, an organizer of the American Railway Union, was arrested last night by Detective Crook on a charge of conspiracy, preferred against him by George R. Angle, of the grocery firm of Raiston & Angle, of Danville, Ill., which the Raiston & Angle, of Danville, Ill., which the American Railway Union had decided to boycott.

Denver, Aug. 3.—In the United States District Court yesterday afternoon seven Grand Junction

Court yestersiay aftermion seven Grand Junction.
Railroad men were convicted by a jury of retarding the mails by refusing to handle trains in which there were Pullman cars. Judge Hallett fined them to and costs each. His leniency surprised the American Hallway Union men, who had watched the trial closely. A large number of Trinklad strikers will now be tried.

trial closely. A large number of the wild how be tried.

Woodland, Cal., Aug. 3.—The evidence given yesterday in the Sacramento train-wrecking cases was the strongest that the prosecution has thus far presented. Mrs. Van Dusen, keeper of a railroad boarding-house in Sacramento, estified that on the mering of the wreck sine asked Nell, an American Railway Unian boarder, if there really was any danger to one going out on a train that morning. Nell said: "Whoever goes out on that engine will never reach Davieville. Warn him in my name not to go. If he goes you will never see him again." Clark was one of the five men who met his death at the trestle.

ITS OBJECT A BOOM FOR DEBS.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—The American Railway Union adjourned at 10 o'clock to-night after a most turbuent and unsatisfactory meeting. Ostensibly the obing to the great Western strike and to find out the present status thereof, but there was a general impression among the close observers that the real object of the meeting was to be found in a boom for Eugene V. Debs for the Governorship of Indiana. This is, however, stremuously denied by the leaders of the American Railway Union, who declare that this report was circulated by enemies of Debs to injure him in the eyes of the laboring classes. The convention throughout was yet strongly political in character, and there was much more talk of the Populist party in the two days' deliberations which ended to-night than there was of the rights of labor.

BUILDINGS BURNED BY STRIKERS. Fulton, Mo., Aug. 3.—The coal shafts of the min-ing buildings at this place were destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will amount to \$40,000,

with but little insurance. The fire was the work of strikers. The Sheriff expected an attack and had a guard about the buildings, but the incendiaries out witted them. STREATOR MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Streator, Ill., Aug. 2-The Streator miners have finally decided to accept the Columbus scale, after finally decided to accept the Columbus scale, after a strike of nearly four months' duration. The operators gave them as their ultimatum that they must either resume work or take their tools out and allow others to take their places. The C. W. and V. Coai Company gave notice that it would abandon its No. 3 mine, which employed 350 men, unless the miners returned to work before next Friday. A meeting was held yesterday, and the miners agreed to return to work provided that no blacklisting was done. Last night the mine whistles gave the signal for work.

BALTIMORE'S TREASURY BANKRUPT.

cratic machine's management of municipal affairs, which has imposed on Baltimore a floating debt of over one million dollars, and the policy which keeps these obligations floating, the city treasury will have to borrow nearly \$50,000 within the next two of three months to meet current expenses.

SUBURBS. ING "TURNING DOWN."

RUMORS OF A GENERAL INCLINATION ON THE PART OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS TO SHELVE HIM-THE STATE COMMITTEE TO

MEET ON THURSDAY.

Albany, Aug. 3.-Shall Governor Flower be re This is the question which the prominent Democrats now in Saratoga have attempted to answer, and nearly all of them have answered it in the negative. Governor Flower, in the judgment of most of them, should be dropped and some other Democrat nominated for Governor. Who that Democrat is has not yet been discovered, Governor Flower has become aware of this general be llef, and has come to Saratoga in a considerable persuade the Democratic leaders to change policy. He arrived yesterday, and has already put forth a good deal of effort to prevent his being turned down. To-day he called upon Richard Croker, who is "out of politics," and had a long talk with him. Mr. Croker is a reticent man, and, of course, has not disclosed the nature of Govern Flower's visit to him, nor what was said in the ourse of their interview.

Governor Flower also called at the house of United States Senator Murphy, and inquired of Mrs. Murphy if her husband had yet arrived from Washington. Mrs. Murphy told the Governor that she had received a telegram from Senator Murphy informing her that the conflict over the Wilson Tariff bill prevented him from leaving Washington just at present, but that he thought he could come Saratoga the latter part of the approaching week, and so the Governor did not see Senator Murphy. Had any one told him that Tamman Hall, the leaders of the Kings County Democrats, the Sheehan Democrats of Buffalo, and even the hitherto faithful Senator Murphy himself, considered his renomination unwise, from the practical tridgment that he could not possibly be elected? had Senator David R. Hill, it is reported, has advised set that it would be impolitic to nominate Governor Flower. Hill is stated to have said something like

No man should be hominated for the period with period party in the State of New-York this year unless it is plain that he will receive the united support of the party, and even the man nominated under such circumstances will have a desperate battle before him. The hard those have put the Permertatic party at a fearful disadvantage, and therefore its candidate for Governor, whoever he may be will have a great task before him to carry the State. The Democratic party therefore should select its candidate with unusual care.

This alleged \*intenent by Mr. Hill would bar Governor Player from receiving the nomination,

as it is obvious to the Hill-Murphy-Shechan-Gilroy

The policy adopted by Tanimany Hall of nominat will probably be named for Governor. Senator Hill is reported to have suggested the nomination of hardly be, as the State Constitution places if they do not return at once, and they are has resigned his judgeship at least 100 days before looking forward to the winter. Still there was no Election Day. Many of the machine Democrats Election Day. Many of the machine Democraty from Buffalo suggest the nomination of Congress man Daniel N. Lockwood, who nominated Cleveland successively for Sheriff of Eric County, Mayor of Buffalo, (lovernor and President. The nomination of Mr. Lockwood would probably insure the court, for Governor, The Abbany County Democrats, if Governor Flower should withdraw as a cambibate, would put forward Justice Rufus Weckhain, of the Supreme Court, as their candidate, although it would seem that the constitutional inhibition would rule him out as well as Judge Earl, Well came here to night that senator Edward Murphy, it, as chairman of the Democratic State Committee, had bessel a call for its meeting here in Saranga on next Thursiay evening at 1 o clock at the Grand Union Hetel for the purpose of calling the Democratic State Convention. It is said that the convention will be held in Saranga on September E. or just a week later than the Republican State Convention, which will also be held here. Governor Flower said to the Tribune correspondent to-night. I shall remain here throughout the coming week. He therefore will be here at the time of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, and will be able to learn its sentiments and those of other leading Democratic as to the probability of his renomination.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban, of Buffalo, and Corporation Counsel Clark, of New-York, arrived here to night. Neither of them called upon Governor Flower denied that there was any "conference" in progress. "I know of no conference." he said to the Tribune correspondent, "and none will be held as I am aware, until the meeting of the Democratic State Committee the approaching week."

If was also denied by Richard Croker, Mayor Ciliroy, Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban, Corporation Counsel Clark, ex-Register Beiliy and many other Democratic State Committee the approaching week."

If was also denied by Richard Croker, Mayor Ciliroy, Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban, Corporation Counsel Clark, ex-Register Beiliy and many other Democratic State Committee the approach of the Democratic State Committee, the process at the cand

GEORGE W. PLUNKITTS LUCK.

FROM HIM AT \$6,600 A YEAR A PLOT

HE RECENTLY BOUGHT FOR \$14,000. Owners of property in Ninetieth-st, on the West Side were considerably startled some time ago by the proposal of the Street Ceaning Department to lease from three to ten lois in that street for the purpose of establishing a central stable. The an-noyance and nuisance from the stable would be great, and a strong effort was made by citizens to block the scheme. It now appears that the department has decided to yield to the public pressure and it has leaved from ex-Senator George W. Fumkitt a plot foxiol, with the building, on the north side of One-hundred-and-thirtieth-at, 20 feet west of the Boulevard. The property was purchased by Mr. Punkitt in May, 1894, for \$14,000, and has been leaved by the department for a term of ten years at \$5,000 a year.

Plots were offered by a number of brokers, and a builder went so far as to prepare plans for a large stable, but the department preferred the ex-Senator's lots. great, and a strong effort was made by citizens to

THE PARROT GAVE HER WARNING.

MISS JOSIE GORMAN LOOKED UP JUST IN TIME TO SEE A MAN WALKING OFF WITH HER BEST DRESS-SHE GRABBED HIM BY THE COATTAILS.

Josle Gorman, a pretty young woman, of No. 595 Broome-st., had a thrilling experience with a bur-glar yesterday afternoon. She was seated in her glar yesterday atternoon. She was seated in har apartments, when she heard a parrot downstairs calling out, "What you want?" several times. At first she paid no attention to the bird, but the parrot kept up his question, and a few moments parrot kept up his question, and a few moments later Miss Josie looked out of the window to see what the matter was. At the same time a friend entered the room and asked her if she had sent her new gray silk and velvet dress out with a strange man. She said "No," and then saw her dress in the possession of a red-headed man, who was walking rapidly down the street.

Miss Josie ran out and grabbed the man's coattalls, but he shook her off. Again she attempted to tails, but he shook her off. Again she attempted to

tails, but he shook her off. Again she attempted to stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and ran to Sullty not stop him, but he broke away and to the Macdougalst, the buildings after. Popular feeling grew so strong the buildings after. Popular f tails, but he shook her off. Again she attempted to stop him, but he broke away and ran to Suilivan-st, where Patrolman John Miller, of the Macdou-

HOUSES SET ON FIRE.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE STORM IN THE

STRANGE FREAKS OF LIGHTNING-TELEPHONE AFTER WEEKS OF VIRTUOUS PROTEST THE OPERATORS PRIGHTENED.

The storm did considerable damage yeste day in the suburbs. At Elizabeth it was particularly fi About 8 o'clock a bolt of lightning struck and shattered a big telegraph pole in Broad-st., and the cur rent ran along the wires into the Central Telephone Exchange and the Dix Building, near by. In the Exchange all the currents happened to be open, a result, the fuses were burned. ing the operators, who ran in terror to the street. The lightning also knocked out the fire alarm wires, and for a few minutes the noise in the Exchange sounded like the rattle of voileys of musketry.

At Irwin's coal office, in the Dix Building, Alexander Dick, a clerk, was knocked senseless by an ock, and did not recover for ten minutes. George Fuhrman, a caller, and John Rundlet, the bookkeeper, were somewhat shaken up. Mrs. C. B. Whaley, who keeps a place in Broad-st., narrow; scaped being hit by a ball of fire that came dance ing along the telegraph wires, and fell almost at her feet, where it burst. Frank Williams, a lineman, who was standing

near a telegraph pole, was knocked flat by an else tric shock. Several trees were struck and shattered in the upper part of the city.

In the northern suburbs of Elizabeth the electrical

storm was even greater. A bolt struck a big barn in Evergreen Cemetery belonging to the cemetery association and set it on tire, besides instantly killing a valuable horse which stood in a stall, while another horse standing outside was shocked and ran away. The barn and most of its contents were consumed. The loss is nearly \$1.000.

Two laborers working on the trolley road which s being laid from Newark to Elizabeth were stunned by the lightning near the cemetery, and were picked up senseless. They were carried into a house close by and after some time were revived. One man re-sound work, while the other was so weak that he

inned work, while the other was sined work, while the other was ad to be taken home. A big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was a big hard by the big har had to be taken home.

A big harn on the Grace Farm at Fanwood was set on fire by lightning, and burned. The loss is estimated at \$1.890.

In the storm at Plainfield lightning struck the flagpole of the large riding academy. The fluid followed the pole to the roof. It tore a big hole in the roof and was running along the interior, when it encountered an electric light wire. It followed the wire to its end and jumped from the end to the ground.

A barn belonging to J. A. Herbert, a New-York business man, was struck and burned to the ground. The loss is about \$4.00. A barn on Judge Nash's place was also struck and set on fire, but the flames were put out.

were put out.

An unoccupied cottage on the highway at Rosiyn, L. I. was struck and badly damaged by lightning in the morning. The bolt entered near the
chimney and passed out through a lower window.
The celling and all the upper windows were
knocked down, the plazza pillars were broken, and
the building was set on fire. John and Richard Davis
who were near by, rushed into the house and put
out the flames. The house is damaged to the extent
of \$2,500.

A HEAVY RAIN IN THE MORNING. STEKY, HUMID WEATHER FOLLOWED THE SHOWER, WHICH MADE EVERY-

Daylight yesterchy broke through dense clouds hat threatened long-looked-for and much-derired ain. About 8 o'clock the rain came in a severe r, and for an hour the clouds let down torots of water which, however, were quickly ab t simply made large puddles in the streets and vacant lots. Had the rain continued longer it would been a great blessing to the rural districts but as it was, in the suburbs, three inches below the urface the soil was as dry after the flerce shower was over as it had been before. The shower was accompanied by thunder and some lightning, and, according to the wise "saws" of sailors, thunder

A TEAM OF HORSES INSTANTLY KILLED. THEIR DRIVER WAS ONLY STUNNED-OTHER

DAMAGE WROUGHT BY THE LIGHT-

ing the lightning atruck several persons uncon-scious, and killed a valuable team of horses in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, Germarro Sicelia, a teamster, living at No. 181 Grove-st., and emlously digging at the side of a shelving bank, at feving ave and Grove-st., when the storm broke. The rext instant there was a blinding flash, and Sicella fell in a heap beside his truck. When he came to his senses fifteen minutes later he found the two horses dead in their harness. They had been

ruck by the bolt. Klein, in Division-ave., near Driggs-ave., zigzagged into the place, ruined the sporting ticker and struck he hartender, Henry Pelter, unconscious, Pelter

About the same mament there was a lively time in the Sixteenth Precinct police station, which is directly opposite. Hugh Reynolds, the operator, was badly shocked, and a ball of fire jumpel out of the telephone and went past Sergeant Joseph Haves, who was seated at the desk.

The telephone in Justice Murphy's Lee Avenue Court, adjoining the police station, was burned out by the lightning.

by the lightning.

Another boil struck the houses Nos. 313 and 313½
Another boil struck the houses Nos. 313 and 313½
Nassautave, and set them on fire. There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The flames were suit out with a loss of \$75. Other buildings were set fire to by the boils, but the damage was triffing.

FATAL WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 3.—Henjamin Anthony, of Middletown, his wife, Nellie, and their child, a boy two or three years old, were struck by light-

ning, and Mrs. Anthony and the child were probably fatally injured. Bath, N. Y., Aug. 3.-Lightning struck the Epis-copal Church at Hammondsport last night. The structure caught fire and was burned. Loss, \$15,000. Hightstown, N. J., Aug. 3.—The long drouth was broken this merning by a severe thunder and rain storm. The lightning which accompanied the storm only much damage. A bolt struck the Presbyterian Church and did considerable damage. Mr. Ashton, the organist, was the only person in the building. He was shocked and remained unconsclous for some time. He will live. Frank Adame, a merchant, living at Dutch Neck, was caught in the storm. He was riding horseback. While racing along to escape the rain as soon as possible a bolt struck a tree which he was passing. The shock threw him from the horse The horse fell, but jumped up and rain home. Adams was found soon afterward and carried to a house. He was revived after several hours work. structure caught fire and was burned. Loss, \$15,000.

AN INNOCENT MAN RELEASED.

Baltimore, Aug. 3 .- An innocent man has served

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIS IS THE COMPROMISE

THE SUGAR TRUST GETS AN INCREASED

ALLOWANCE.

HOUSE CONFERREES END BY OUT-HEROD-ING THE SUGAR HERODS OF THE SENATE-ALL DONE IN THE .

NAME OF TARIFF REFORM

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 3 .- Chairman Wilson and his associate managers on the part of the House who have been engaged for several days past in bargaining away in conference the alleged "principles" of tariff reform semi-officially laid down in President Cleveland's letter and embraced so enthusiastically by the House as a basis for its warfare on the "perfidies" of the Senate's "compromise" tariff measure, disclosed to-day openly and brazenly the full extent of their humiliating surrender to the Senate by making public the draft of a new sugar schedule of extraordinary character which is expected to be reported in the interest of "harmony" to the warring majorities in the two houses. That the House conferrees, though representing a body which had voted overwhelmingly for free sugar, should have yielded to the pressing demands of the Treasury for a fair, or even excessive, revenue duty on sugars was only to be expected under conditions which surrounded the pending conference. But that Mr. Wilson, after his sensational exhibition of heroics in the House on July 7 and his impassioned threat to wipe out the Senate's differential duty on refined sugar or hold Congress in session until March 4 next should in three weeks' time be driven abjectly not only into accepting and indorsing the tainted 1/2 cent differential given by Mr. Gorman

The boasted Democratic "principles" sent by the House, with the President's backing, to force the Senate conference to yield the infamous duty laid for the benefit of the Sugar Trust, are put, by to-day's disclosures, in the attitude of out-Heroding the Herods of the Senate in devotion to the welfare of the great refining monopoly. For in return for the vain and empty indulgence of being allowed to rewrite the Senate schedule, Mr. Wilson and his associates, by to-day's reported agreement, not only accede to the principle of imposing a differential on refined sugars, but actually consent to increase the profits put in the treasury of the Trust by at least 5 or 6 cents in every hundredweight refined.

to the Trust, but even into increasing the bonus

allotted to the refiners to 1-5 cent, could scarcely

have been thought credible by any one to

whom the demoralizing influences of the con-

ference room are not a familiar though melan-

choly story.

Three weeks of posing in conference as the undaunted champions of Democratic honor and good faith and the unflinching opponents of the Senate's disgraceful and treacherous surrenders of principle have resulted in this pitiable and ignotic capitulation. Mr. Wilson and the President seem, indeed, to have boasted before putting on their armor, instead of waiting till they had taken it off. For, however sincere and genuine their first emotional outburst against the enormities of the Senate bill may have been, they have already feebly yielded to the sinister influences which in the Senate "Gormanized" the Wilson bill and now, in conference, have "Gormanized" the luckless crusaders who have attempted to restore to it its original spotiessness and purity of

In a vacant lot in West Broadway the sudden downpour of rain in the morning created a lake which filled it nearly to overflowing, and workmen were driven out of the lot by the tourents of water that poured in The boys in the neighborhood of teachest, enjoyed this impromptu lake immensely, and workly took off their shoes and stockings, and aded in Everett's restaurant at No. 98 Barelay, was flooded, but no serbous damage was caused, here were no loud claps of thunder, but a connotes growd, which ceased almost immediately on the rain began to fall. The afternoon was nix mugsy, sticky and disagreeable.

LAM OF HARPS.

Who have attempted to re-wise of its original spotlessness and purity of basis of "harmony" between the two branches of Congress, can scarcely be called a compromise. It is total abandonment of the House's position of hostility to the trust, the revuision of sentiment on the part of the House conferrees being so powerful as to stretch, in the new schedule, the advantage aircady gained by the trust. The new sugar schedule, which is to form the basis of "harmony" between the two branches of Congress, can scarcely be called a compromise. It is total abandonment of the House's position of hostility to the trust, the revuision of sentiment on the part of the House conferrees being so powerful as to stretch, in the new schedule, the advantage aircady gained by the trust. The new sugar schedule, which is to form the basis of "harmony" between the two branches of Congress, can scarcely be called a compromise. It is total abandonment of the House's position of hostility to the trust, the revuision of sentiment of the House's position of hostility to the trust, the revuision of hostility to the trust, the revuision of sentiment of the House conferrees being so powerful as to stretch, in the new schedule, the basis of "harmony" between the two branches of Congress, can scarcely be called a compromise. It is total abandonment of the House conferrees being of hostility of the trust, the basis of "harmony" between new scheme of dutles contemplates the levying of a 40 per ad valorem duty on all sugars, raw and ra 'lut in the case of refined, the ad valorem is so laid on the value of the raw sugar used in making each pound of the refined. According to the estimates of the conferees the 40 per cent duty on 100 pounds of refined would, under this arrangement, be calculated as equivalent to 40 per cent on the value of 113 pounds of unrefined. By this change, whose sole object seems to be to gratify the vanity of the President by complying with his suggestion that there should be no concealed advantage to the refined, though the flat ad valorem the trust is to be deprived of the slight protection of 90 per cent duty on the difference between the cost of unrefined and refined sugars. According to the calculations of the leading sugar expert on the Finance Committee, Mr. Aldrich, the concealed advantage to the refiner, even with a 45 per cent flat rate, would be but 2½ cents on a hundredweight. At 40 flat it would be berhaps a little over 2½ cents on the hundredweight. But to recompense the the trust for this loss of 2½ cents a hundredweight, the Senatet specific duty of ½ of a cent a pound is to be increased to 1-5 of a cent a pound, and the discriminating duty against bounty-paid sugars is also to be retained. The increase from ½ to 1-5 cent a pound means an advancement in the duty of 7½ cents on the hundredweight, so that the net result of the new scheme of "harmony" would appear to be an additional "concession to the trust of 5 cents on the hundredweight, or 1-20 of a cent on the pound beyond the already liberal terms of the tainted Carlisie-Jones-tiorman schedule.

It is significant that the first Intimations of an agreement on this new "surrender" came to the pound beyond the already liberal terms of the tainted Carlisie-Jones-tiorman schedule.

It is significant that the first Intimations of an agreement on this new "surrender" came to the pound beyond the already liberal terms of the tainted to the fresh concessions and

BLAND HAS A NEW FREAK. Washington, Aug. 3.—Representative Bland, of Missouri, introduced to-day in the House the foi-

lowing resolution:

Resolved. That the Committee on Ways and Means are hereby instructed to report at as early a date as possible a bill for an income tax which will produce at least \$100,000,000 revenue annually, and also a bill placing all grades of sugar on the free list.

"If tariff legislation is defeated, and it now looks that way," said Mr. Bland this morning, "the tariff reformers will take a new line in the direction of my resolution. I am determined, if we cannot have

my resolution. I am determined, if we cannot have tariff reform, that the trusts, at all events, shall tariff reform, that the trusts, at all events, shall pay into the Treasury a fair share of their enormous profits. This 'indirectly will benefit the people, even if they fail to secure the reductions on the necessaries of life that they demand."
"To you think a free sugar bill would pass both branches of Congress?"
"I know such a bill would pass the House, and I believe it would get through the Senate. It's worth trying, at all events."

LAST APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED. Washington, Aug. 3.—The last of the appropriation billis—the General Deficiency—passed the Senate to-day, and will now go to a conference, in which the discovering rates of the two bounds will be reconday, and will now go to a conference, in which the disagreeing votes of the two houses will be reconciled and adjusted. Seven out of the fourteen appropriation bills have aiready become law through the signature of the President. These are Fortifications, Pensions, Military Academy, Naval Academy, Postoffice, Diplomatic and Legislative. The other seven are, some in the President's hands awaiting approval, and the rest in conference.

The House bill to subject National bank notes and